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ment of the size of the book as far as possible, and to that end to compensate for additions by corresponding omissions. This rather hard condition has been carefully observed, this first volume of the new edition having only fourteen pages more than its predecessor. Very few new articles have been added. Those by deceased contributors (seven out of the original twenty) have been revised by the editor, with the exception of the botanical articles which were submitted to a botanist who desires his name not to be mentioned. The articles of the late Dr. F. Delitzsch, however, have to a large extent been left as they were because their strongly marked individuality in most instances prevented modification by another hand. The articles by living writers have been usually revised by the authors. Notable exceptions are Schrader's articles "Aram" and "Arabia," which have been revised by Professor Kessler of Greifswald. The important articles entitled "Assyria" by Schrader, "Egypt" by Ebers, and "Jerusalem" by Mühlau, have each been enlarged by several pages. The second of these—one of the most useful and interesting articles in the original work—has been carefully retouched. The first which, with the other articles of Schrader, added so greatly to the scientific value of this Dictionary as originally issued, exhibits some interesting addenda and modifications of opinion. Schrader is now inclined to agree with Oppert and Jensen in regarding the ideogram for deity as a representation of the sky and not as an eight-rayed star; and the postscript at the end of the work indicates that his views about the ideograms for the planets and about the Babylonian order of the planets have been shaken by the researches of Jensen and Epping. The article on Bubastos has been rewritten by Ebers in consequence of the discoveries of M. E. Naville. Another article which has been considerably modified is that of Schürer on the term Asiarch. Whilst in the first edition he regarded the Asiarch as a member of a college or committee, he now pronounces this view untenable, believing that the honour was enjoyed by an individual, not by a body. The use of the plural in the New Testament and elsewhere is explained by supposing that all who had occupied the position retained the title. The department of illustrations, which constitutes so important a feature of this Bible Dictionary, has also been revised. The new volume contains about 70 fresh engravings and a map of Palestine. In some instances an old engraving has been replaced by a better one on the same subject, and in others a different illustration, which was considered more appropriate, has been substituted. A few pictures have been removed in the interest of scholarship. The article on Adrammelech is no longer accompanied by a representation of a human-headed winged bull; and two figures of Astarte, not of ancient origin, which had been indiscreetly inserted in the first edition, have silently disappeared. Readers who may be disappointed by the conservative character of this edition may take comfort from the editor's assurance that the next, should another be required, will be more extensively revised.

W. TAYLOR SMITH.

DAVIDSON'S INTRODUCTORY HEBREW GRAMMAR.

Hebraists have reason to welcome anything from the pen of so profound a scholar and so inspiring a teacher as Prof. A. B. Davidson, who has been most chary of giving to the press the fruit of his studies. Perhaps this may be because

he prefers to live in his students rather than in books, which aside from a few epoch-making works, soon have their day.

His *Introductory Hebrew Grammar* has demonstrated its excellence, as the work of a practical and successful professor, in having passed into the eleventh edition in twenty-one years.

His *Syntax*,* as he tells us, is mainly a rescript of his lectures to students. It does not contain anything essentially new, which may not be found in the English translations of Ewald and Müller, and in Driver—not to speak of Harper's "*Elements of Hebrew Syntax*"—but it is certainly the most complete and useful of the Hebrew Grammars which have been published in Great Britain. It is scientific in treatment, excels in clearness of statement, abounds in illustration; and is sufficiently comprehensive for the needs of all ordinary students. It is to be regretted that so many abbreviations are used. Besides, the sections are not indicated on the upper margins, so that some turning of the leaves is required to find a section desired.

There is yet room for a great Hebrew grammarian. Ewald still stands alone, unapproached in his discussion of Hebrew Grammar. None has presumed to issue a new edition of Ewald. Gesenius, famed for his lucidity while he lived, still survives in name at least, although in the words of Davidson, "now so covered with patches of various hue and manufacture that the original texture perhaps scarcely anywhere appears."—Preface to first edition of Davidson's *Introductory Grammar*.

Who shall say that the next great Hebraist, who shall give us a grammar, worthy to be compared with Ewald's in its grasp and insight, may not be an American, who has received his inspiration to study the Semitic languages through "*The American Institute of Sacred Literature*?"

SAMUEL IVES CURTISS.

* *Introductory Hebrew Grammar, Hebrew Syntax*, by Rev. A. B. Davidson, LL.D., D.D., Professor of Hebrew and Old Testament Exegesis, New College, Edinburgh. T. and T. Clark, 1894.